

ESTABLISHED IN 1784



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dria, Virginia as second class matter.GERMANY'S
APPEAL

The people of Germany are experiencing what the southern country was compelled to face during the war between the states—deprivation of all luxuries as well as many necessities of life—by reason of a strict blockade. Those of us who passed through the dismal days in our own land know how to sympathize with other members of the race when they are put upon short rations. The Gazette a few days ago, while expressing sympathy for the besieged Teutons, recalled the fact that over forty years ago their souls also went out to the Parisians who were forced to slaughter animals in the Zoo and to eat cats, dogs and rats while the German cordon of steel was around the French capital. They were eventually starved into capitulation.

Germany is now appealing to the civilized world in her distress. But we must suppose that our Teutonic friends were familiar with the observation of the late General Sherman concerning war. The Lynchburg News in commenting upon present conditions in the Fatherland says:

Appropos of Germany's plight over the British blockade of German ports cutting off Germany's food supplies, which Germany claims is contrary to the laws of nations, some persons with long memories or who read history carefully, are reminding Germany that in 1870-71, when Germany had Paris surrounded, it refused to permit a single morsel of food to be shipped into the beleaguered city, forcing babies to starve by the thousands, and the people to eat rats and dogs and cats, which were bought at high prices for food. The Germans at that time were not so deeply affected at sight of starving babies as they are now, and they thought it perfectly legitimate to starve people into submission, and as a matter of fact, that is about the most humane way of bringing people to terms. It is far better than shooting their houses and themselves to pieces, and generally devastating the country. So the Germans seemed to think in the seventies, but today they take a different view of it; they think or affect to think that the British, by cutting off Germany's food supplies, are acting in the most cruel manner; whereas, they can put a stop to it any day by accepting the terms of their adversaries and thus ending the war.

Is there a sensible man anywhere who believes if the Germans had the better fleet and Great Britain was blockaded, Germany would permit a morsel of food to reach the inhabitants of Britain that Germany could keep out until Britain agreed to submit to the most humiliating terms of surrender?

It is thus seen that Germany's cry is not an honest cry, but is simply an effort to arouse sympathy among neutral countries and prejudices against Great Britain. Germany especially sees how soft the people of the United States are, anyhow, going about all over the world trying to feed the millions of people the Germans have reduced to starvation, and they do not see why some of this sympathy may not be expended on them. But Americans can discriminate, and do discriminate in this case. They feel deep sympathy with the babies, the old people, the sick and the helpless in Germany, but at the same time, they feel that Germany should be the first to sympathize with them, and to stop the practices and the war that have brought starvation and sorrow to these people. Germany can end all the sorrow any day she is willing to end it.

PEACE TALK IS
GROWING

Dispatches today from Berlin and Paris are significant. There is every reason to believe that the fearful conflagration which has raged in Europe nearly two years is about to burn itself out for want of fuel. Men are becoming scarcer, while financial conditions are of a nature to cause the belligerents to stop, look and listen. But each warring nation is waiting for the receipt of overtures, neither believing it is defeated nor that its plans have miscarried. The Ger-

man people prefer to believe that they won the great war, while the allies are equally confident they should be acclaimed the victors. At any rate, there is a growing desire for peace, which the combatants realize will, sooner or later, evolve into a demand.

The fact that Berlin is allowing peace talk to reach the outer world is proof conclusive that the German people are tiring of incessant strife, while the dispatches from Paris and London show that the people of those capitals are much interested in the suggestion towards pacification.

Many woes, aside from those caused by actual carnage, follow in the wake of war. The cries of suffering non-combatants are going up to the God of Sabaoth, and their plaints are sure to enter his ears.

A grim battle against starvation has been in progress for some time in Poland. Children kneeling in the streets and on the sidewalks like statues of praying angels are to be seen in the beautiful city of Warsaw, begging for food.

Passersby are accosted by women and children, who ask for help whether they chance to be in the vicinity of the railroad stations, buildings containing offices of the German military government or upon the leading business thoroughfares.

Grief stricken mothers with babes in their arms begging for food for the little ones throng during the day and evening the various pretentious parts of Warsaw as well as those which are inhabited by the poor.

Not infrequently one meets young women evidently from good homes walking the streets begging for aid for themselves or their elders because they are unable to get work. That distress of the people is severe and general is readily seen by visiting the citizens' kitchens and eating places.

Long rows of hungry men, women and children wait their turns to get inside the doors to obtain soup and other warm food. Some adults show the effects of hunger. Their eyes are bloodshot, their cheeks hollow and their features haggard.

But the little children, of whom there are large numbers in Warsaw suffer most. Because of the lack of milk many children are dying. Many are unable to walk.

Faces of most of the young children are of a dusky or sallow hue, their eyes sunken, their mouths bleeding and their gums livid, their teeth dropping out, their faces haggard. It was explained that they were suffering from scurvy. The number of these victims runs into many thousands.

LAYS WAR ON
HOHENZOLLERNS

To the devil, working through the alleged insane brains of the Hohenzollerns, the Rev. W. A. Crawford-Frost, in his sermon last Sunday morning at St. Mary's Protestant Episcopal Church, Emmorton, near Baltimore, charged the great war in Europe, which, he said, was a contest between their diabolism and civilization. Mr. Crawford-Frost among other things said:

Who is responsible for this struggling of the multitudes? In the ultimate analysis Satan is the author of it. It is not the German people, not the inhabitants of Saxony, Bavaria, Wurtemberg and the other portions of the empire dominated by Prussia. This great calamity has been brought on the world by the devil working through the brains of a succession of insane Hohenzollerns. Frederick William I, King of Prussia, was not only mentally unbalanced, but he hated his son, afterward Frederick the Great, so intensely that on several occasions he almost murdered the boy. By diabolic suggestion, acting through his disordered brain, a body of gigantic soldiers was gathered around him.

The devil, not Frederick William was lying the foundation for the future. The poor King, not understanding his own obsession and fighting against it, continued to collect the big soldiers, but refused to let them fight. His son, Frederick the Great, found in his father's army the medium to carry out the suggestions which the devil made to him. He gloried in blasphemy and iniquity.

Coming on down several generations we reach Frederick William IV, who, when he became utterly insane, was in 1857 compelled to abdicate in favor of his brother, afterward William I.

Of the present Emperor, William II, it is not necessary to say anything. His character and acts are well known. Frederick the Great is his ideal, and he has tried to live up to it. He is the product of his heredity and his environment.

Let God judge the Hohenzollern individual. For he alone is qualified to do it; but the world should understand clearly what the issue is that is now being fought out by the multitudes in Europe in the Valley of Decision. It is not militarism. It is a straight issue between God, freedom and civilization on the one hand and the diabolism of the Hohenzollerns and the ruling classes of Prussia on the other hand.

Pope Benedict is expected shortly to voice public condemnation of the recent revolt in Ireland.

BLUNDERS
IN IRELAND.

"If, after Lincoln's assassination, Mrs. Surratt's fate had not been left to a military commission, this country would have escaped the mistake of her execution," says the New York World, discussing the recent British blunders in the effort to restore peace to Ireland. Substitute "crime" for "mistake," and the World's estimate of the Surratt assassination by quasi-judicial process will admit of no exception.

The Richmond Times-Dispatch in this connection says if the reconstruction of the South after the War between the States had been left to the army, the Freedmen's Bureau and the carpetbaggers and scoundrels, the South never would have been pacified. And yet just such agents have been relied on by England for three centuries to govern Ireland. Of course they have failed. They deserved failure. Premier Asquith has gone to London to stop the executions. It will be a mercy to England, so Ireland, to the allied cause and to civilization if he has arrived in time.

Think of Sir Edward Carson controlling in any degree the policy of Great Britain as to Ireland? It may well be argued, as H. G. Wells does argue in his latest book, that this man must share responsibility for the great war. If Germany had not believed Britain had been rendered impotent by the Ulster rebellion, and, therefore, would not stand with France, it is at least to be doubted that the Kaiser would have precipitated the conflict. Sir Edward Carson was the leading and dominant figure in the treason in Ulster. Leniency to him was one of Britain's greatest mistakes. If the government is looking for a burnt offering, he might serve the purpose well.

OLD DOMINION RAILWAY

Company Will Attempt to Renew
Operations Today

Under the protection of injunctions granted in the District and Virginia, the Washington and Old Dominion Railway Company will attempt to resume operations of cars on both of its lines today.

President Colin Livingstone said the Company had employed a number of strike-breakers and many of the strikers had returned to work. He said a modified car service would be given by the company for the next day or two and that full service would be restored by the end of the week.

The injunction granted by Justice McCoy in the District Supreme Court and by Judge Thornton, who presides over the Alexandria, Fairfax and Loudoun county courts restrain the 155 strikers from interfering with the operation of the cars by the company. The injunctions were granted by the two jurists late yesterday afternoon after petitions had been filed by Attorneys Wilton J. Lambert and R. H. Yeatman.

The petitions filed in each court covered fourteen pages in which the history of the trouble between the company and its employees was recited.

It is charged in the petitions that the strikers have combined together to defy the American Federation of Labor, with whom they are affiliated, and have not only already caused damage to the company's equipment, but have attempted to interfere with the placing of men on the cars to operate them. It is also charged that the strikers have interfered with the transportation of United States mails and interstate commerce shipments. The petition also alleges a breach of an arbitration agreement.

The injunctions enjoin the strikers from interfering with the operation of the cars or from using violence or in any way intimidating or influencing men not to run the company's cars.

NEWS OF THE DAY

Snow is nearly 2 feet deep on the level in Deadwood, S. D., as a result of a two-day snowstorm, which ended yesterday.

Henry Albert Carlisle, the 4 year old son of Mr. and Mrs. Sydney A. Carlisle, Aristerstown road near Pleasant Hill, Md., was struck by an automobile and instantly killed in front of his home yesterday afternoon.

By a vote of 295 to 10 the House last night passed its substitute for the Senate rural credits bill, making certain the establishment of a system of farm credits. In general characteristics the House and Senate measure in the final form in which it will be submitted to both Houses will be largely rewritten by the conference committee.

Fearing that death was near—having told his acquaintances for some

time past that if he ever thought that death was rapidly approaching he would end it all—Antone Benedikt, 23 years of age, leaped from the second-story window of the house in which he boarded, at 903 North Court street, Baltimore, early yesterday morning and was killed.

Claiming that someone was after his life and that he would be a dead man before another day would pass over his head, John Mox, a Hungarian, who came to this country about 20 years ago, shot himself, in the parlor of his little home on Oriole avenue, near the Eastern avenue road, Baltimore early yesterday morning.

Joe Grant, alias Frederick Brown, a negro taken to Columbia, S. C. from Philadelphia and convicted of murder after the Supreme Court of the United States had rejected his plea that extradition to South Carolina would place him in danger of being lynched, was executed yesterday at the State prison at Columbia. He was convicted of killing a white man.

Evidence was presented to the House of Representatives by Congressman H. D. Flood, of Virginia, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, yesterday showing that during the Spanish-American war Germany supplied arms and ammunition to both the United States and Spain and that neither nation made any remonstrance against such action, except in one instance.

American marines who had been landed on Dominican soil entered Santo Domingo yesterday and took possession of the center of the city. The rebel leaders had withdrawn with their forces Saturday night after being warned by the American Minister, W. W. Russell, that the city would be taken by force unless the rebels evacuated it by Sunday morning. The entry of the American forces was unopposed. The object of the American occupation was to guarantee the free election by congress of a provisional president to succeed Gen. Juan I. Jimenes, resigned. Order is being maintained.

An attempt by Chancellor James R. Day, of Syracuse University and other members of the general conference at Saratoga, N. Y. to secure the elimination of the clause which prohibits Methodist church members from playing cards, dancing, and theater-going, failed yesterday afternoon, when the committee on the state of the church decided by a vote of 113 to 43 to recommend to the conference the retention of the rule. Notice was immediately given that the leaders for a freer interpretation of the rule would shift their fight to the conference and would submit a minority report.

PEACE TALK IN EUROPE

People of Belligerent Countries Said
to be Tired of Bloody Strife

Berlin, May 16—The most notable relaxation of the censorship shown since the war began is now apparent in relation to "peace talk" in the newspapers and in press telegrams being sent outside of Germany.

The general tenor of the peace arguments is that the people of the belligerent countries are tired of the bloody strife and enormous financial drain and are ready to quit if the governments consent.

In Germany the declaration is constantly heard that the German government stands ready and willing to open peace negotiations. The constant reiteration of this statement, it is believed, is having considerable moral effect upon the peoples of the nations at war with Germany. It may eventually weld public opinion so strongly that the governments will

be forced to listen to the voice of the public and heed it.

There is a strong disposition in some quarters to regard President Wilson as the logical mediator.

Some newspapers express the opinion that the chance now awaits President Wilson to become one of the great international figures in history by making representations to bring to an end the greatest war in the history of mankind.

Paris, May 16—A strong wave of conciliation is sweeping over the belligerents. At no moment since August, 1914, has there been so much peace talk, never before has the peace talk been so devoid of flamboyant language, or so much impregnated by a spirit of moderation. No other conclusion than the foregoing can be drawn from the important diplomatic news from several quarters of Europe published in today's newspapers.

"We believe in the value of negotiations and have faith in the results of international conferences," said Sir Edward Grey in an interview on Saturday.

"We need guarantees of equilibrium and stability," was the new peace formula announced by President Poincare Sunday.

Vatican circles state that the Pope and King Alfonso are working closely together for peace, which is described as "more or less near."

Persistent reports from Holland and Switzerland say that Prince von Buelow's return to office is imminent, and that his role will be that of Germany's peacemaker.

A careful canvass in well-informed quarters in Paris and at the embassy of an important European neutral country records that an optimistic view is taken as to early developments in a pacific direction.

With the reinstatement yesterday of two of the men who were discharged for union affiliation and a general increase of wages in the Washington office from \$90 to \$100, the threatened strike of the telegraphers in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company has been averted.

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